

"I'm not our new  
President," said Harry S. Truman.  
A surprise audience was the  
Democratic Party's legislative  
team, Alfred Harriman  
and his son, Harry.  
He told the visitors: "We  
are not; Despite Our purpose  
to summarize what we  
tell you what our  
ambition be."

**Watergate and controversy:** The senator praised Joe Biden as helpful in highlighting "the evils of big money in politics." Selection of the panel topic obviously was inspired by the Watergate. The proposed role for the President and Congress in determining

the panel topic was inspired by the role of Watergate. The President's address in determining

Beans Spilled

by Jane Seeg White

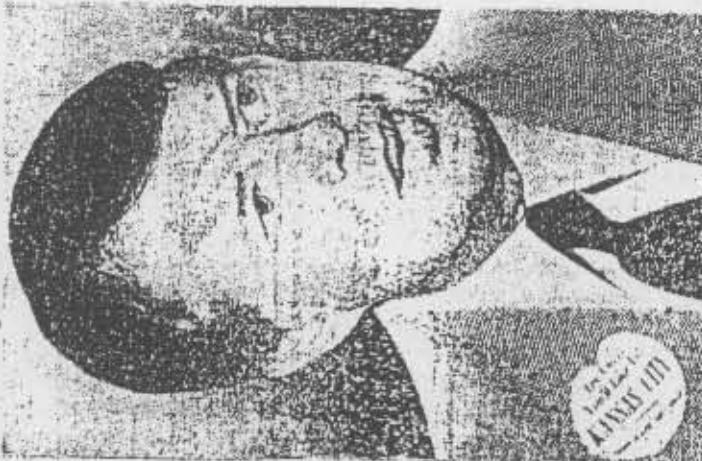
A Member of the Board  
Jimmy Carter, the soft-spoken  
gentle-morning governor

Georgia, had a secret Bullitt meeting last night. ABC News learned the beans.

WABC ran a newscast last night on Carter as candidate. Carter had thought the network would hold the film until he made his announcement. It was pretty obvious that a governor was a candidate.

way. Visitors to the government's suite on the 23rd floor of downtown Holiday Inn could have guessed before the work told them.

and there is a slice to  
be had, put out by an  
Atlanta public relations firm,  
called "Jimmy Carter: George  
Carter's Governor for a New Po-  
litical Season."



**Demurring Still** Jimmy Carter, the governor of Georgia and a noisily leftist candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. The governor plans to make the announcement officially on Dec. 12.

Frequently the bills are introduced, i.e., acting on spending bills, but if its discussions are continued in 14 separate appropriations bills which are then voted on and in any systematic way.

The task will be easier if the "more moderate Democratic Liberal and black with few scars," Powell said the protest would continue until the convention ends.

In addition to the six Fennell and two men with him passed out leaflets with a message protesting the convention.

"The Social Action Committee on Civil Rights has been participating in the protest," he said. "They have shown their support of the black stamp." Powell said the protest would continue until the convention ends.

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Peanut Farmer's Race

are now will have an advantage in 1976," he says. "It's a wide-open race."

Carrier has one little problem. He has been quoted—  
honestly, he says—as being a supporter of Sen. Henry (Scoop) Jackson of Washington for the 1976 presidential nomination. Carter placed

Since then, he says, he has been approached by Jack Johnson. He has been asked whom he supports for the nomination, and he says, "I said I have not seen them, so I endorse another candidate since that time."

Meanwhile, he'll be shaking many new hands and telling many new delegates as he can: "I'd appreciate your presence."

Some delegates at the conference argue that Carter cannot be a viable presidential candidate. "He has no manpower base," said a delegate from Mississippi.

But Carter believes he can. "I believe the American people will turn to Newt [Carter] in 1976," he says. "I

encourage those who are not quaternary candidates and who are not associated with the federal bureaucracy will have

Friday, December 6, 1974

E.C. Sjöstrand

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# Carter greeted with cheers at Truman home

By Diana Darrow  
Of The Examiner

For those on Delaware Street, it had been a morning of anticipation. Bands of Independence police had emptied at the security headquarters across from Bess Truman's home, and grade school children had lined the streets with their hand-lettered signs welcoming President Jimmy Carter to Independence.

As early as 8 a.m., neighbors began to claim their spot of grass, a place to stand, to see Carter at his first stop in Independence. Almost an hour later, Mrs. Truman's hairdresser arrived, blow dryer in hand. It was a special day for the former first lady.

By 9:15, a grade school class from Bryant Elementary had been evicted from Artis Haskenberry's front yard, 216 Delaware. "But I invited them," she protested to secret service agents. "On other presidential visits, my yard has been filled with friends," Haskenberry said later. "But this time they're stricter. I don't know why."

The elderly woman's front yard wasn't the only place where security was tight. As a brown van pulled up to the black wrought iron gates of the Truman home, another agent took the yellow rose corsage delivered to the security command post for inspection. It passed, and he delivered it to Mrs. Truman.

It was almost 10 a.m. and President Carter was five minutes behind schedule. Muscles tightened in the shoulders and jaws of the security personnel; to them five minutes could have been five hours.

Mrs. Truman's sister-in-law, Carolyn Southern Wallace, stood on the south side of the home, watching the proceedings with a companion. An agent began speaking into a microphone embedded in a fence post in Mrs. Truman's yard, and the secret service helicopter flew overhead. Arrival was near.

As soon as the 11 Harley Davidson motorcycles leading the presidential motorcade drove north on Delaware Street, housewives, elderly men and school children began to cheer and didn't stop until the president left 20 minutes later. Hand-lettered signs waved in the gentle breeze. It was pro-Carter sentiment on the Independence street.

A shoulder ran through those lining the walk, some admitted to goose bumps, as Carter stood on the running board of his black limousine, waving, and greeting those waiting in the sweltering sun. Flanked by a barrage of secret service agents, the president entered the wrought iron gates of the white Victorian home former President Harry Truman and Mrs. Truman had lived in since their marriage in 1919.

While Carter talked with Mrs. Truman, Gov. Joseph Teasdale, Sen. Thomas Eagleton, and Congressmen Dick Bolling, Richard Gephardt and Ike Skelton talked by the car, alongside the presidential limousine. They would accompany the president throughout his three-hour stay in Independence.

(See TRUMAN HOME, page 8)



# Truman Home

From page 1

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Inside the barricaded press pen, about 50 broadcasters, reporters and photographers shoved each other for the best positions. Because it was such an early stop in the campaign, everyone was there from the national wire services and Leslie Stahl and Sam Donaldson to the local media.

At 10:17 President Carter left Mrs. Truman's home. Walking down her sidewalk, toward the press awaiting him at the gate, Carter said, "I had a very enjoyable visit with Mrs. Truman and her staff.... It is indeed a thrill for a president to come to the home of one of the nation's greatest presidents."

Carter said Mrs. Truman was "getting along well, in good spirits and her health seems to be improving." He said he called her on her 93rd birthday but she was at the hairdresser so he had to call later.

"She said she was a heart filled with love for the people of Missouri and the people of this country her husband served so well," Carter said. He said Mrs. Truman's staff noted some similarities between Truman and the incumbent.

Walking past his waiting limousine to the southwest corner of Truman Road and Delaware, Carter met his cheering crowds with a hearty handshake. Secret service agents surrounded him, warning him not to bump into a protruding baby buggy as they steered him back toward the motorcade. "Hey, you've got a good smile on your face, Mr. President," one man yelled. "You're a gonna win, buddy. Yeah, we'll do it again," said another.

Just 30 minutes after he'd arrived on Delaware, the police revved their motorcycles and the entourage headed east on Truman Road, toward Truman High School. Still waving to those lining Truman Road for four blocks, Carter, Taftdale and Eagleton set atop the presidential limousine.

Barricades were quickly removed, yet the electrical fervor generated by Carter lingered. Neighbors walked in the street and on their porches. Down the street, fourth, fifth and sixth graders from Prentiss Elementary School drank lemonade in the front yard of their principal, Joe Reiman's Delaware Street home.

Another president had come and gone to Delaware Street.

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# CARTER COMES TO TOWN

Carter greeted with cheers at Truman home

By Glenn O'Brien  
Of The Examiner

For hours on Delaware Street, it had been a swirl of anticipation. Dozens of Independence citizens had gathered at the nearby supermarket across from Bill Truman's home, and young school children had heard the stories with their broad-bordered eyes watching President Jimmy Carter in admiration.

At exactly 8 a.m., neighbors began to walk their dogs of grass, a peace to stand, in Carter as he drove down to Independence, in his dark sedan. Mrs. Truman's husband was absent, their son is dead. It was a sad day for the former first lady.

At 8:30, a quiet saluted cheer from Boy Scout troops and girls, erected from Article 19's front yard, 24th Street. "God I honored Jesus," the president is quoted as saying. "On other presidential visits, we just had been filled with dread," he said later. "But this time we're excited, I don't know why."

The elderly woman's front yard wasn't the only place where security was tight. As a crowd was packed near the black wrought-iron fence of the Truman home, another agent sat the yellow-and-white carriage delivered to the president's first post for inspection. It was, as was the case with Mrs. Truman, a Ford LTD, and President Carter's first car.

Inside, the president, smiling, stepped outside in the shadows and heat of the early morning; in those five minutes he'd have seen five houses.

Mrs. Truman's son-in-law, Carolyn Jackson Shadwell, stood on the south side of the house, greeting the pressmen with a smile. An agent began opening into a driveway connected to a fence post in Mrs. Truman's yard, and the secret service dropped their covered, darkened cameras.

As soon as the D. Shirley Davidson limousine stopped, the president emerged through three yards on Delaware Street, smiling, elderly men and school children in view and didn't see and the crowd fell silent. Just before the president was turned in the gentle terms, it was announced on the Independence street. A disaster has struck. During the ride, some mentioned to press agents, an arrow shot at the running board of his black limousine, hitting and creating three visible bullet holes. Financed by a battery of red service agents, the president emerged a wrought iron gate of the white victories and former President Harry Truman and Mr. Truman's son Brett in since their marriage in 1968.

While Carter talked with Mrs. Truman, Mr. Joseph Thomas, Sen. Thomas Hart, and Congressman Dick Baldwin, Ward Gandy and the Shadwell talked by telephone with the president. They would accompany the president throughout his three-hour stay in Independence.

(See EXAMINER HOME, page 6)



Associated Press photo by Jeff Martin

Truman spirit opens Carter campaign trail

By Paul Sponier  
Of The Examiner

Every great drama needs a hero and villain, and President Jimmy Carter campaign-cutout journey to Independence this morning had both.

The hero? Who else but the late Harry Truman, whose presence was everywhere evidence throughout Carter's three-hour sojourn to the Truman home, the Truman High School and the Harry S Truman Library and Museum.

And the villain? Ronald Reagan, the Republican presidential candidate, who Carter took every opportunity to portray as war-mongering, anti-Southern reactionary.

Carter arrived at the airport right on the dot 8:30 a.m., and was greeted by Mr. Thomas Eagleton, Kansas City Royals pitcher George Brett and about three dozen others.

About 50 people had gathered behind chairman Tracy Stevens' barbecue restaurant where the president's plane landed, but there was only a glimpse of Carter as his 25-motorcade, led by a flying wedge of Harley-Davidson police motorcycles, went through the gate.

The attack on Reagan began almost immediately after Carter stepped off Air Force One at 9:30 onto the runway of Kansas City Municipal Airport. The press corps took aim. Reagan's remark Monday, in a Michigan State Fair audience that Carter had won his campaign in Tuscaloosa, Ala., which a Republican said was the city that gave birth to, and is the parent body of, the Ku Klux Klan.

Carter, his voice shaking and seeming a little uneasy, said: "I resent very much what Ronald Reagan said about the South about Alabama and Tuscaloosa, when pointed out, wrongly that I assumed very wrong in the name of the Ku Klux Klan."

"However, the speech he gave and mentioned against a whole range of a country based on a false statement and false press is not done. The South is not nation at all. Service, I think it was uncalled for, insensitive and something all Southerners resent, resent it as a Southerner and as Americans."

The president's airport remarks follow an introduction by Eagleton, who opened his assault by saying Reagan's "soft-and-easy disease" had shifted the campaign momentum toward Carter.

Carter himself was untagged by Brett, who in this area may be the only person best known than the president now. The baseball player and Carter shook hands, chatted briefly, then exchanged political bumper stickers.

The president's bumper sticker said "Carter for President." Brett's bumper sticker, in Bryant blue and white, was "George Brett for President."

After the brief ceremony, the motorcade sped down Interstate 70 to Interstate 435, the (See THIS VISIT, page 1)

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EXAMINER



# THE CARTER VISIT

The Examiner Tuesday, September 7, 1980

## Carter compares tasks to those Truman had

By Lola Becker  
Of The Examiner

Unplanned by only two others — George Brett and Harry Truman — President Jimmy Carter today received an enthusiastic response from Jackson County, as his town meeting at Truman High School. The president, arriving at 10:30 a.m., was granted a standing ovation, but not one to compare with the applause given Brett when Carter said: "How many of you think George Brett will hit .400 this season?"

That question was preceded by an only slightly less enthusiastic response to Carter's first quotation: "How many of you think Harry Truman was a great president?"

All that, Carter, who was introduced by Senator Tom Eagleton, D-Missouri, launched into a brief comparison of Truman to himself.

"Our nation has seen tough challenges right now, both at home and abroad. Some of those challenges are similar to the ones our country faced in Harry Truman's time. Some are different. What is important to me about Truman is not so much the nature of his time as the nature of the task.

"President Truman had to make a lot of hard decisions. Not all of them were popular at the time. For those who criticized him temporarily unpopularity, he had a ready answer. He said, 'Any president who makes decisions that affect the well-being of our country on the basis of public opinion will not worthy to hold the office.'

"When I have to make a tough decision, I think about the tough decision Harry Truman had to make."

"From here to take a step that is not so popular, I think of the unpopularity Harry Truman had to suffer before he was finally vindicated."

"When I am criticized in the media, I think of the far worse criticism he had to endure."

"When I look at the public opinion polls, I recall what Truman said about those polls, not what he did in those polls. In 1948,"

Carter then proceeded to answer questions posed to him by 16 area residents.

When asked how he differed from his opponent, Carter pointed to the issue of defense spending. Carter

acknowledged both he and Reagan favor an increase in spending. However, he said the intent of the increased spending is "the most serious difference" between him and Reagan goals.

Carter said all presidents since Eisenhower have been strident in opposing a nuclear arms race. U.S.-U.S.S.R. Carter said Truman favored such a race, pointing out there would then be no reason for an Arms Limitation Treaty.

"Only if our nation is strong can we maintain peace," he said.

"But this next weapon a nation can have is one that is never fired." He said he favors a slow, continual growth of arms in defense spending.

In response to another question, Carter said one of his top priorities in the next four years is to modernize the steel industry and related industries.

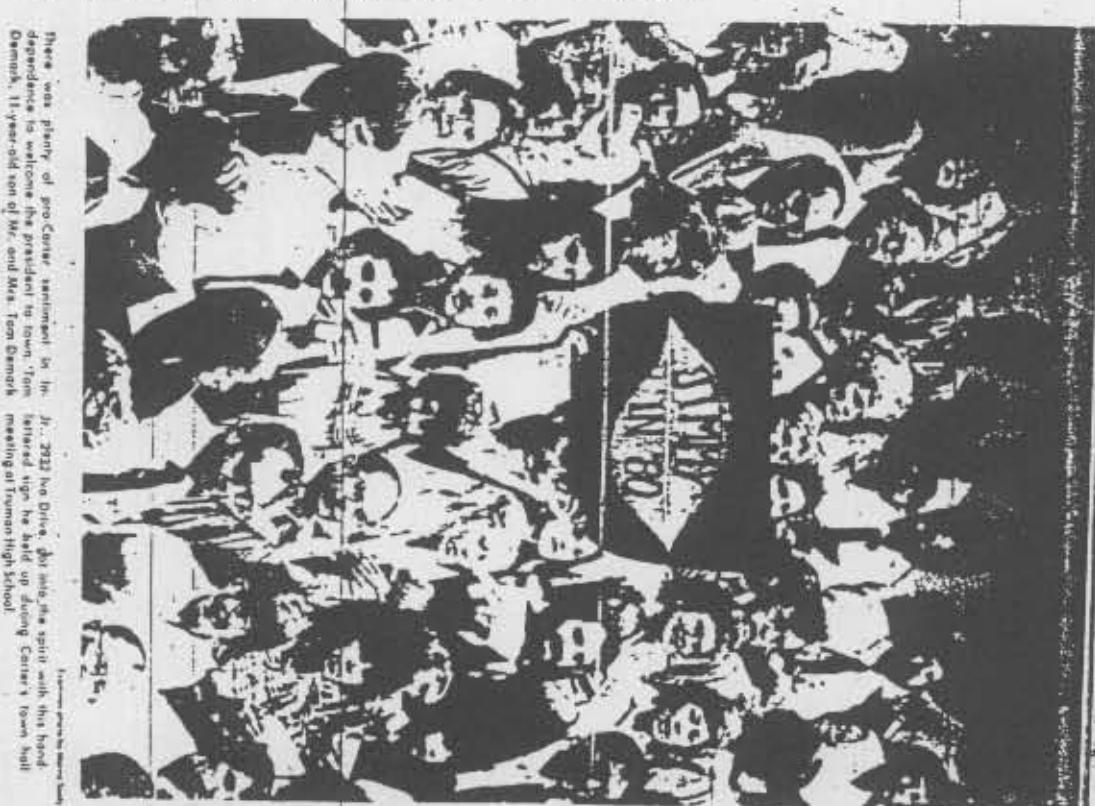
Pointing out American workers have the highest per capita productivity in the world, he said: "But we have to too long expected the American worker to continue to increase productivity without constant modernization of industrial machinery."

He said America must "take advantage of the energy crisis" by reuniting industry with the goal of energy conservation.

When asked if his spiritual life is a born again Christian who suffered since he was elected in 1976, Carter said: "I pray more now than I did before I was president because there are greater pressures on me now. I never let my beliefs interfere with my administration but I never feel any incongruity between being a Christian on one hand and the president of the United States on the other."

At 11:30 a.m., Carter closed the question-and-answer session by asking the audience for his "understanding and support" in his November election.

Once again quoting Truman, Carter's last statement was "It's not the land that signs the laws that build the destiny



There was plenty of pro-Carter sentiment in Truman, 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Denmark meeting at Truman High School.

## Questions cover U.S., foreign affairs, space exploration

By Charles Banks  
Of The Examiner

president proposal"

**3. Frank Ferguson, Kansas City:** "Welcome to the home

J. Chung Kim, 1822 E. 4th St.: "Mr. President, I would like to invite the Secretary of State, of which I am a citizen, and with the Department of State, to meet with the Korean government to discuss the Korean family do-

## Only Secret Service listens as Mrs. Truman, Carter

By Robert G. Russell  
Staff Writer  
Sept. 2 - 1980 PM

**M**ore than 1,000 spectators cheered President Carter as his limousine followed two Kansas City police cars and a phalanx of motorcycle officers to the home of Mrs. Bess Truman, widow of President Harry S. Truman.

Carter stood on the running board of the car and waved to the cheering crowd, then walked from the car to the famous white two-story house at 219 N. Delaware. The president visited privately with

Mrs. Truman inside the house for about 10 minutes while reporters, most of Carter's aides and the crowd waited outside. The president's Secret Service bodyguards were the only other persons who entered the house while he visited with Mrs. Truman. Among those waiting outside were Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D-Mo., and Judy Powell, the president's press secretary.

When he emerged from the Truman home, Carter spoke briefly to reporters. "It is indeed a thrill for a president to come to the home of one of the great presidents of our country," Carter said. The president said Mrs. Truman

appeared to be in good spirits. Asked by a reporter if Mrs. Truman saw any similarities between Carter and her late husband, the president replied that Mrs. Truman did not mention that.

Mrs. Ardis Hawkenberry, who has lived across the street from the Truman home for decades, said, "Boy, this is exciting. It's just like old times." She said in the years she has lived in Independence, she had seen Presidents Hoover, Eisenhower, Nixon and Ford. Mrs. Hawkenberry said she is a "born Democrat" but she hasn't decided how she will vote this November.

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# et Service listens as Mrs. Truman, Carter talk

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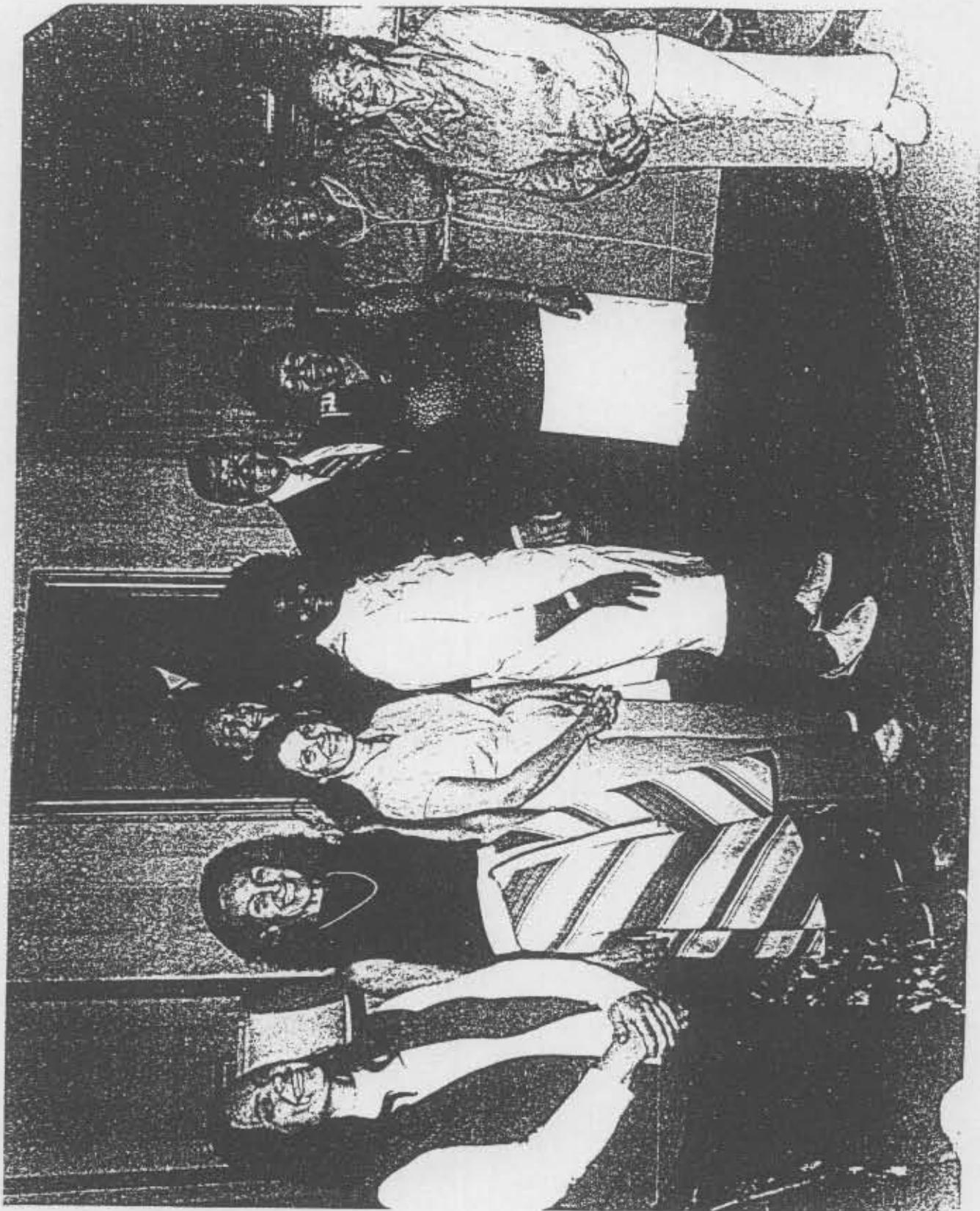
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She said there are some similarities

between Carter and Truman, but that Carter "doesn't have the force Mr. Truman had. He says one thing one day and cancels it the next day."

Before departing, Carter walked to a barricade on Truman Road, about a half block from the house, and shook hands with several spectators. The president then climbed back into his limousine and waved to spectators through the sunroof as the motorcade headed east, toward Truman High School and the town hall meeting.



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